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or more of land which was assigned him? Was Texas in the early American period more distinctively Southern or Western in its institutions and atmosphere? A study of the physical conditions, of the origin and inheritance of the people, of the changes wrought by slavery, and of the social development would be a fine contribution to the internal history of the United States. We may hope that Prof. Garrison or some other well-equipped Texan will turn his hand to the work. Meanwhile we can only thank the author for his contribution to the institutional and political history of colonial Texas.

ULRICH B. PHILLIPS.

THE STRUGGLE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN MEXICO. FROM EMPIRE TO REPUBLIC. The Story of the Struggle for Constitutional Government in Mexico. By Arthur Howard Noll. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1903.

Almost coincident with the appearance of the Texas volume in the American Commonwealth Series of Prof. Garrison, of the University of Texas, is the publication of a new volume on Mexico by Mr. Arthur Howard Noll, of the University of the South. Mr. Noll is already favorably known for his "Short History of Mexico"—a new edition of which, with added material, appears at the same time—and for other Mexican and Southwestern sketches and narratives. The present volume bears the title of "From Empire to Republic: The Story of the Struggle for Constitutional Government in Mexico." It is provided with a boundary map of Mexico, 1821-1903, and portraits of Emperor Maximilian, Benito Juarez, and Porfirio Diaz. Best of all there are two appendices, one giving a chronological summary of principal events related to Mexican history (1469-1900), and the other twelve pages of an extensive bibliography pertaining to Mexican history. This last feature, unfortunately lacking in Prof. Garrison's Texas volume which has distinctly broken new ground, would alone be worth the price of the book to the student and to a library.

Mr. Noll has given us not only a valuable but a readable narrative. The style is pleasing, and even amid the revolu-

tions and counter-revolutions, for which Mexican and, indeed, most Spanish-American history is famous, the thread of logical and constitutional development is kept. When we come to the nineteenth century, the war with the United States and a later period, in the persons of Iturbide, Santa Anna, the Emperor Maximilian, Juarez, and Diaz, we have some clever portraiture and happy characterization. Intended to meet a popular demand, it is yet a substantial contribution to and interpretation of a difficult subject; and the volume will not only find a place for itself, but incite further the specialist to work up particular phases and periods of the history of our sister republic which is becoming more and more visited and investigated by Americans, better understood by them, and more closely allied with them.

MATTHEW ARNOLD IN THE ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS SERIES.
 MATTHEW ARNOLD. By Herbert W. Paul. *English Men of Letters*. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1902.

We are probably too near Matthew Arnold's time and judgments to get the impersonal point of view; yet no continuation of the *English Men of Letters Series* could have long omitted him. It is a helpful and suggestive rather than a remarkable or even sympathetic book that Mr. Paul has produced. Indeed, this lack of sympathy, while not so marked as in Mr. Saintsbury's volume on Arnold, has evidently been stimulated by Mr. Saintsbury's example. Mr. Paul's weakness is not in connection with Arnold's theological and political vagaries, as Mr. Saintsbury's was, but with his literary beliefs and valuations. The truth is that Arnold said so many sharp things in his lifetime that we may not be surprised to find the tables turned and the finger pointed at him. But while this may easily be done in cases, it is rather the spirit in which it is done that may be objected to here.

For, after all, why meet dogmatism with dogmatism? Arnold wrote on Byron; Mr. Paul has written on Tennyson. And so Mr. Paul thinks that "it is stranger still that he should consider Byron a greater poet than Tennyson." Yet many agree with Arnold in preferring Byron! Mr. Paul seems to